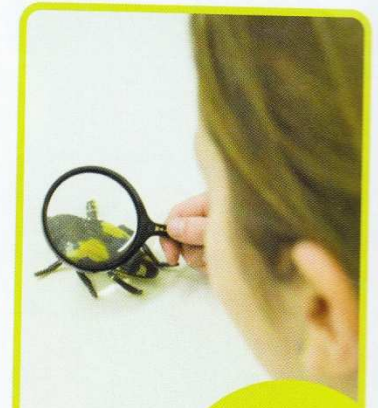


The sense of sight

The sense of sight is the sense that allows us to see everything around us. We see from the moment we open our eyes in the morning until we go to sleep at night. We use the sense of sight to identify size, shape, colour and movement. We use our sense of sight to see everything in our environment.



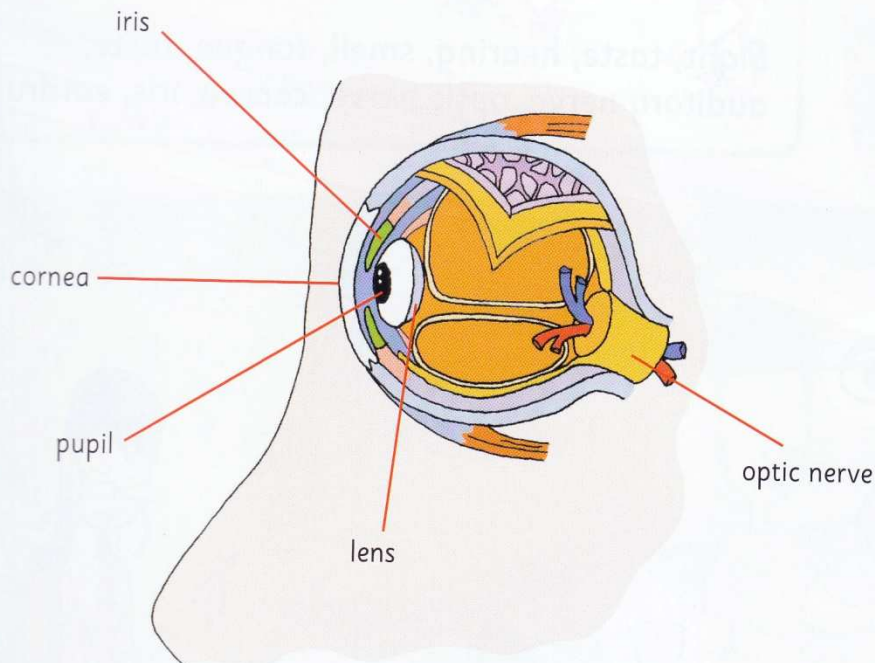
- 1 What is the girl looking at? **Describe** its size, shape and colour.



We use a magnifying glass to see small things.

The eye

When you look at an object, the light bounces off the object you are looking at, into the pupil. Then, the optic nerve carries the picture you see to the brain.



- 2 **Look** into your friend's eye. Can you **find** the iris? What colour is it? Can you find the pupil? What colour is it?



- 3 Which organ do we use to see?

ear

eye

nose



We use our sense of sight to see.

The sense of hearing

Sounds

We use our ears to hear things. Some sounds are nice to hear, like pretty music or birds chirping. We like to listen to these sounds. Other sounds are too loud and noisy, like trains. What do we do to stop hearing these noises?

1 Listen. Identify the sounds. 06

hands

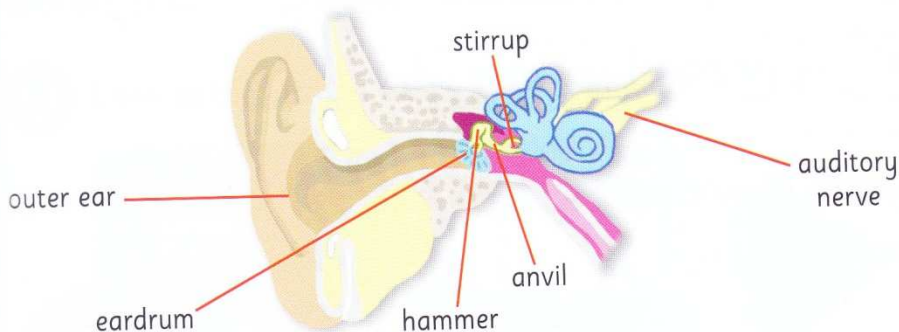
paper

zip

chair

The ear

Sounds enter the outer ear and travel to the eardrum along the ear canal. Three small bones, the **hammer**, **anvil** and **stirrup**, in the middle of the ear, make sounds louder. The receptor cells send impulses to the auditory nerve, and the sound goes to the brain.



My world fact

The smallest bone in the human body is located in the ear. Where is the largest bone in our body?



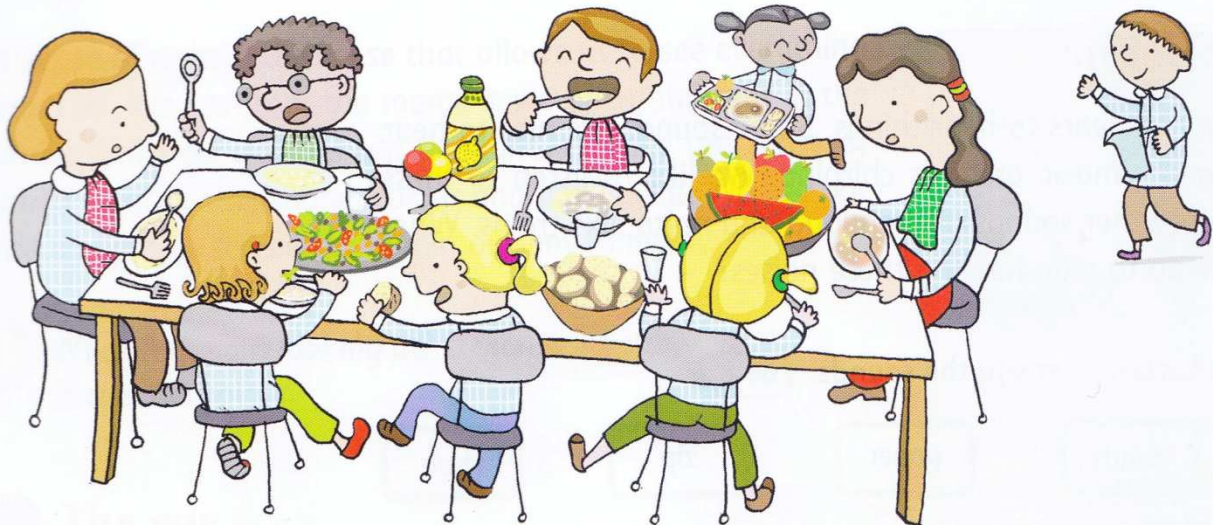
Now I know

Copy the table and categorise the words.

Hearing	Sight

hammer cornea
optic nerve anvil
auditory nerve iris

The sense of taste



The tongue

Everything has a different taste, and your tongue can identify every one. When we taste, we determine the flavour of food. Our sense of smell can also help us identify types of foods by detecting the odour that the food carries.

- 1 Listen and identify the food. Which foods are described? 07

ice cream

lemon

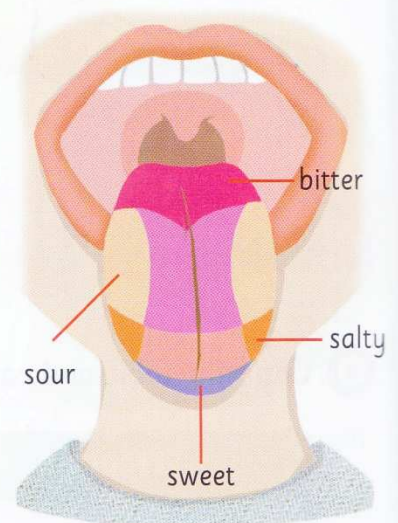
orange

crisps

- 2 What is your favourite food? Is it sweet, salty, sour or bitter?

Our taste buds

We detect taste with taste receptor cells. These taste receptor cells are clustered in taste buds. The taste buds are in our tongue. There are four primary taste sensations: **salty**, **sour**, **sweet** and **bitter**. The salty and sweet taste buds are located near the front of our tongue; the sour taste buds are at the sides; and the bitter taste buds are at the back.



- 3 Look at the picture at the top of the page. Which taste buds are the children using to taste the salad? And the lemonade? And the ice cream?

The sense of touch

The skin

We use the sense of touch to feel objects. Objects have a texture and a temperature. Our skin is the organ we use to touch. We use adjectives, like **smooth**, **rough**, **cold** or **hot**, to describe the texture and temperature of objects.

- 1 Look at the adjectives and their opposites. Choose six objects the adjectives can describe.

smooth ↔ rough hot ↔ cold soft ↔ hard

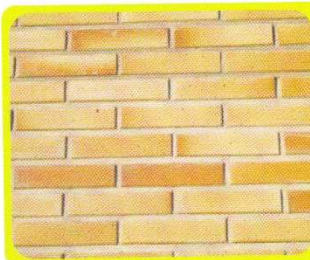


A soft teddy bear.

Nerve endings

Some things feel soft or smooth, others feel hard or rough. Some things are hot while others are cold. Nerve sensors in the skin detect the temperature and texture of objects.

- 2 Look at the pictures below. How do these things feel?



Bricks.



Glass.



Feathers.



Stone.

Now I know

- Copy and complete the sentences.

1. We use our sense of to determine the flavour of
2. Nerve endings in our help perceive the of things.

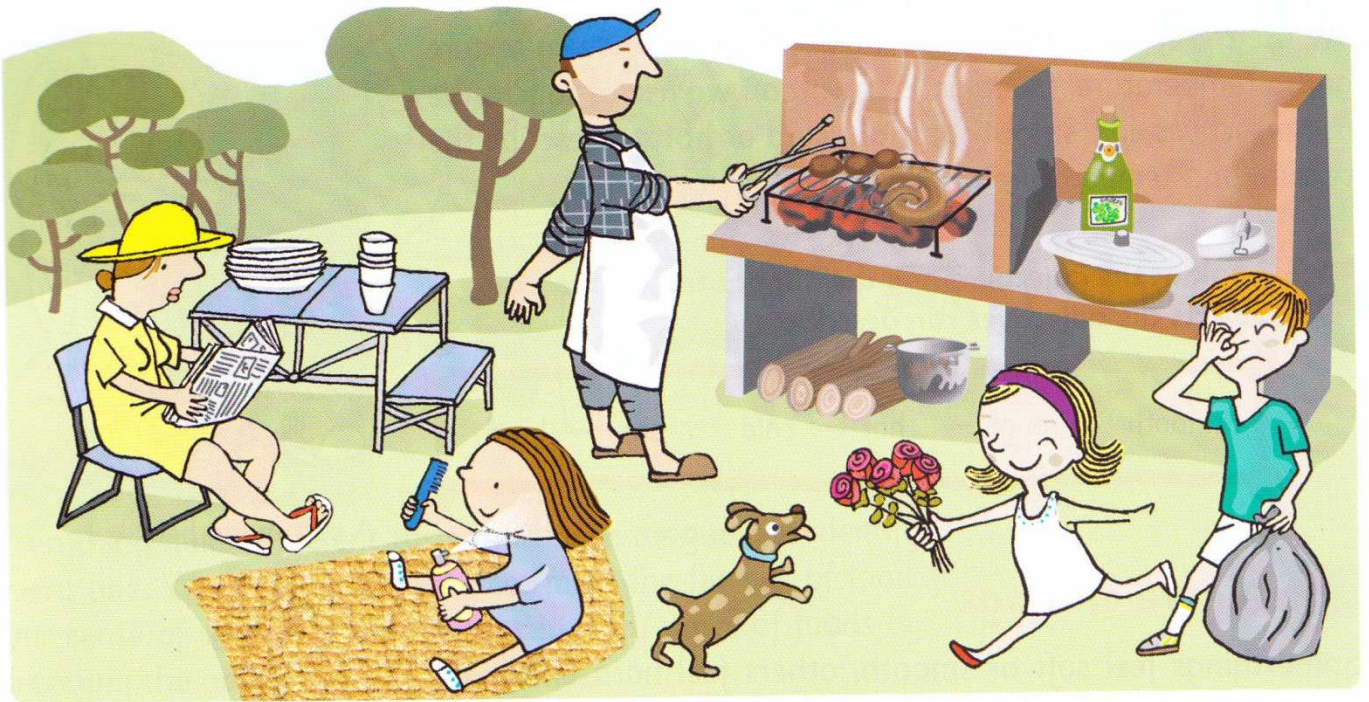
things

texture

taste

skin

The sense of smell



Smells

We use our nose to smell things. Our nose can detect more than 1,000 different smells and it is also used to take air into our lungs and to breathe. We can smell many different things, like food, perfume and flowers.

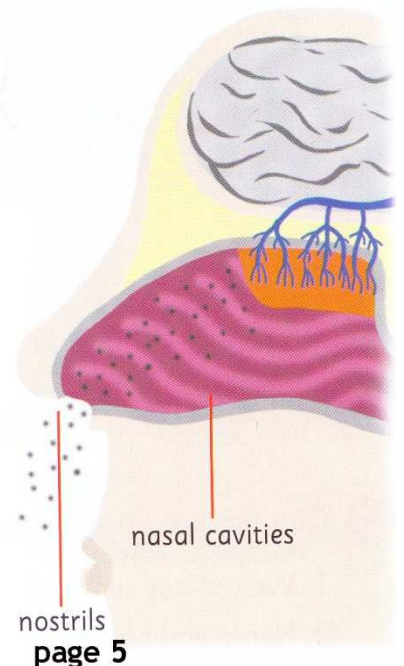
- 1 What can the children in the picture smell? Do they like the smells?

The nose

Our nose is the organ of the sense of smell. The two external cavities, the **nostrils**, take air into the nose. Behind the nostrils we find the **nasal cavities**.

- 2 Copy and complete the definition.

The nostrils take air



My progress

The senses

- 1 **Copy** and **correct** the text. There are five mistakes.

Our sense of sight is very important. It is what we use to hear.
We use our ears and our sense of hearing to taste things.
Every day we hear different sounds. Some sounds are nice
to hear, like noise. Nerves in the eye act as sensors when
we touch and feel something. We use our nose and our sense
of smell to touch things.

- 2 What is the name of the nerve that carries information from the eye to our brain?

- 3 **Copy** and **complete** the words. Can you remember the parts of your ears?

o _ _ r ear

e _ d _ um

_ _ mer

stir _ _

a _ il

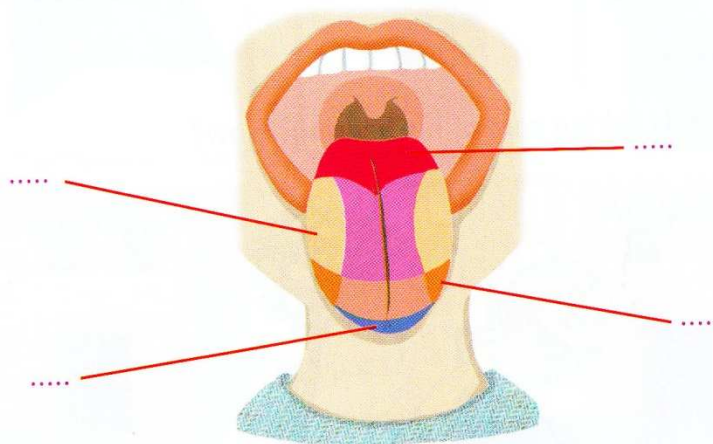
- 4 **Copy** and **label** the tongue.

bitter

sweet

sour

salty



- 5 **Copy** and **complete** the sentences.

- An example of a bitter food is
- An example of a sweet food is
- An example of a sour food is
- An example of a salty food is

- 6 **Think** of an object that each adjective can describe.

smooth

rough

soft

hard

cold

hot

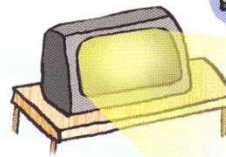
Our world

I take care of my senses

Our senses are very important, and we must take care of them.

Take care of your sense of sight

To take care of your sense of sight, read with a good light and don't hold your book too close to your eyes. Don't spend too much time watching television, using the computer or playing video games.



1 Which girl is taking care of her sight?

Take care of your sense of hearing

Our ears are very delicate, so we must protect them from loud sounds and noises. Don't spend too much time listening to music with your MP4. If there is a lot of noise, protect your eardrums by opening your mouth. And remember: keep your ears clean!

2 Which man is taking care of his hearing? How?



3 Make a poster to show people how to take care of their sight and hearing.